

Let us go on cheerfully, rendering good service to our race, undisturbed by any obstacles we may encounter. We will be true to our own consciences, and will use the power of our pen, as we see fit, to expose the wrongs of our race, and to glorify in the triumphs of our people. We will keep as far as we can from error.

May our friends of Truth and Love ever remain unbroken. By these potent points of contact, we shall be comforted, softened, until it is assimilated to that of the angels in Heaven.

Oliver and myself must most cordial recreation among the friends of the slave. Most of them are convinced that to use the electric franchise; and many are convinced that they might honestly and efficiently do so, without resorting to third party instrumentality. The force of education is being felt in the South, and the army of educators here to close much reliance on party, all tend to make us more independent.

Let us plant ourselves firmly on the rock of Truth, in this arduous struggle for freedom. Everything else will fall from under our feet; but Truth will never fail.

JACOB FERRIS.

TALES OF OPPRESSION.

BY ISAAC T. HOPPER.

No. L.III.

The self-emancipated Conspir.

The following narrative was related to me by the individual who is the subject of it:

"I was born about the year 1790, a slave, in the family of James Cnliker, who resided in Talbot county, State of Maryland. My master was in good circumstances

[illegible]

new and I afflicted the family. My master took to young man, who bore the name of Samuel Maxwell, into partnership, who rode with me to the city, and was a very good doctor, at a salary, at which we might have been better off. My master's daughter, his only child, became much attached, and determined to marry. This they carefully hid from me, and from the parson who, they knew, would be sure to connect the two. The young man, who was twenty-one years old, came an excuse to visit her cousin about fifteen miles off, at a small village called the Nine Bricks. He was a very good-looking fellow, and some persons informed her that she had lost her heart to him, with the intention of being married. This information she hid from me, and I ordered me to accompany him and her cousin. We proceeded on the next day, and arrived at the Nine Bricks between ten o'clock and night. We accidentally met Maxwell in the street, and my master, who was in the company, told me that he was married; but he soon disengaged himself and went off. We were at a loss to find the house where the girl was; but seeing a light, and hearing music, we made the best of our way, and found the house of a parson, who, without ceremony, and my master, being desperate, ordered me to seize the first woman I saw. I obeyed, and she, who was a very good-looking woman, immediately expatiated. The women screamed, and in a short time the lights came out. He threatened the women with death, unless they produced his daughter. The women, who were very much frightened, and who had not accomplished his object, and being very much fatigued, he concluded to remain there till morning; but the daughter, who was very much frightened, and who had not accomplished her object, he directed to lead me to her father's house of the parson, and she led herself upon us.

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they turned aside into the woods, and we passed them

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without knowing it. When we came to a bridge, the
crossed the Tuckaboe river, we inquired, and found the
had not crossed it. We then took another road, which

When we were taken to the jail at Easton, where we would have stayed the night, we overtook a Methodist minister, and finding that he was going to the same place that we were, rode in company to the house of Samuel Watts, who was uncle to the young woman. We were introduced into the parlor, and the clergyman went up stairs. After remaining a few minutes, my master inquired for his daughter, and was informed that she was married by the clergyman who had accompanied us. He was overwhelmed with grief; but as the marriage was now accomplished, we returned home, leaving her and her husband at her uncle's. They remained there about

week, when my master sent a gig to bring them home and the parties became reconciled.

"About eighteen months afterwards, Mauldin had been trading with a certain Daniel Hagens and Thos. Leonard. The latter charged Mauldin with taking the advantage of him in the way of trade, and fell upon him, and gave him a severe beating. Mauldin was determined on revenge. In about a week, he met with Leonard, at Hyman's landing; and saying to me, 'Ned, you must stand

by me," he immediately made an attack upon him. Several friends of Leonard, who were standing by, saw the assault. Seeing they were like to be hurt, they all rushed in to help the man. Leonard was paid off, but this principle was not satisfied. Leonard was paid off, but this principle was not satisfied. Leonard was paid off, but this principle was not satisfied.

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down upon a bag of straw for a saddle, and a rope bridle. When I was imposed upon, I was gradually made to feel that I was gradually making a great mistake. I then turned him loose, and went three miles farther on foot, to Nynama. There, I went on board a sloop, which took me to Philadelphia. Here I saw so many people, that I thought, surely none of these people will know me, and I shall be arrested and returned into slavery.

"The next day, I went to Burlington, N. J. Here I met an entire stranger, and did not know where to get a night's lodging. Fortunately, I met with a man from the neighborhood I came from, who was similarly circumstanced with myself. At first, we were usually

